

**The Millionaire Maskey Takes Charge of the Postal  
Telegraph Company and Proposes a Rapid  
Extension of its Lines—Russell Sage's  
Opinion—Western Union Tumbling.**

On the day, Western Union sold up to 74, Northern Pacific to 89, St. Paul to 102, Canada Southern to 83, and Central Pacific to 67%. Western Union ran off to 73% to the last few minutes of business, but prices quickly returned to 74. In specialties Chicago and St. Louis and Pittsburgh preferred rose to 46%. In the final sales the bears made efforts to cover, and prices moved up to the highest of the day, the market being very strong. Traders are in excellent spirits over the strength shown by leading stocks, which were violently assailed during the last few days. The early advance of Erie to 31%, of Western Union to 74%, of Northern Pacific

arns and fabric is dull and tending down.  
A BANK CLOSES.  
CINCINNATI, August 17.—A dispatch to the  
Jews Journal from Warren, Ohio, says: The  
second National bank closed its doors this  
morning. K. M. Fitch, cashier, is reported  
to be a defaulter to the amount \$70,000 or  
\$80,000.

The Last Night of the Prisoner—A Full Confession in Which He Acknowledges His Dead—History of the Crime—The Execution of Cely, in Greenville, South Carolina, Etc.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Location of the Disease—Death of the Victim—No Fever at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has been informed that there are several cases of

Delivered in the Senate of Georgia on the Bill to Re-  
quire Railroad Companies to Return Their  
Property in the Country Through Which  
They Run, for Taxation, Etc.

time she gave these companies their franchises and corporate rights—that the creator reserved the power to modify or change that contract. I say if there was nothing in the constitution of '77 that repealed it, the position would be true. But there is a section which already repeals that provision of our law, and I invite

and stating that the civil authorities there have established a strict quarantine. Assistant Surgeon William Martin, of the navy, has been ordered to duty at the Pensacola navy

supplies. Now most of those who were well provided at the beginning of the dry season are almost completely without a supply. An indication of the extreme want to which some persons are driven is found in a notice posted in front of one of the best known and most popular restaurants in the city, "Closed until it rains." A slight rain has fallen; but not enough to change the situation.

and my first position be true, that those railroads were only subject to a state tax when they were incorporated, that thereby they were given an immunity from further taxation and that at this day the people of Georgia

Senator DuBignon—It is levied by the different  
senators through their proper officers. This tax can  
not be levied on the different counties of the state.  
Must be taxed by the county for the county. If  
is constitutional at all, is a tax by the county  
or the county. Well, can that be done?  
Senator Tutt—Don't the state levy a tax upon the

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Continued on Fourth Column, Second Page.







# THE LEGISLATURE.

## BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doing in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Report of Committees—Pensions.

The senate met at 9 o'clock, President Protem Polihill in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain, Rev. John Jones. Roll called and journal read and approved.

Mr. Dubignon submitted a report of the judiciary committee.

The unfinished business of the day before was resumed, being the discussion of the bill to tax railroads by counties.

Mr. Meldrum continued his argument. Upon the face of the bill itself there was every argument that the bill should not pass. The requirement that the railroad should be compelled to pay tax on property which it may only hold in lease or rent, was an unlawful one, and was without precedent. He was probably ultra in his views on taxation. He believed that everything of value should be taxed, all educational institutions, all charitable institutions, and even the government. It was not the temples to the Most High God, but this is not what is required by the bill. County taxation was one thing and state another.

Mr. Meldrum spoke of the defects of the bill and argued for the bill. He was not in his speech was one of the senator's best efforts during the term and was listened to very attentively by the senate.

Mr. Tatt favored the bill. The first thing to be decided was the necessity of government. If that was so, the next thing to be decided was who was to pay the expenses and bear the burdens of the government. Was it to be the many who owned little or no property, or was it to be those whose riches are derived from the laws which the government gave them, and the resources which the state offered them, developed by the hands of the laborers of the state. As to the argument on the unconstitutionality of the bill he thought that it had been carried too far as it always is on every bill brought before the senate. The argument that they are entitled to exemption because the time of the contract, they were so, is no argument.

If a man moves to this state from Alabama and locates here, is his property exempted from taxation because it was so when he came to Georgia. Its not so! He was not at all of a communist, nor communistic in his ideas. He liked rich people, and liked to be with them, but he thought that they should help to bear the expenses of the government which protects them and from which they are enriching themselves. Self, railroad transportation was a luxury, and luxuries should be taxed. If the bill was passed, and the rate of transportation was raised, it would only affect those who were able to pay it and who indulged in it.

Mr. Tattum favored the bill. He was not a lawyer, and had never helped to construe the constitution, but he clearly thought that it was the duty of this legislature, in conformity with the constitution, to pass this bill. He was willing to accept any reasonable amendment that would carry out the intent of the bill.

Mr. Peeples proposed to discuss this bill as a matter of public policy, conceding for the sake of argument its constitutionality. The policy of the state for the last century was to encourage and improve it. It was the boast of Governor Stephens that he was an advocate of the building of the State road, which road was built by a taxation of the whole people of the state. If that policy on their part was wise, then, why not now? Have we been perfected? Are we now in as improved condition as we desire? No. The same policy should be continued. The state made no progress with all the others of the union. The passage of the bill would be a violation of the contract of the state.

It would absolutely prevent the building of any railroad in our limits, the very thing that was needed for a complete development of our resources. If he was opposed to the bill for no other reason it would be because of its rank injustice. The caprice of the bill ought to be "a bill to tax the poor corporations of this state and exempt the rich ones." It was said that when the Apostle Paul was to be slain by a Roman centurion, he exclaimed: "I am a Roman citizen," and the centurion left in a tremor. When you send the tax gatherers to these roads, they will shake their chadders in their faces and say, "There's the pledge of the state of Georgia, and you can't tax us."

Mr. Livingston favored the bill. A precedent for the law was in the states of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, having provisions of the same kind in their statutes. He spoke at length upon the bill, engaging very closely the attention of the senate by his forcible effort.

Mr. Jones opposed the bill. He felt it his duty to give his views on the subject, though he feared most of the minds of the senators were preoccupied with the bill. He was satisfied that the bill had been discussed in truly a senatorial manner, without animosity or ill-feeling. He understood that our republican government was founded on the principle that all the citizens stood on an equality before the law, and he thought it but right that the millions of dollars represented in large corporations should bear the same standing towards the government as the property of its humblest citizen.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the senate adjourned until 3 o'clock p.m.

It after the late war, making an aggregate of \$7,900,000 that the state has paid out for this great public improvement, a large portion of which indebtedness the state is still carrying at 7 percent per annum interest; and, Whereas, upon this sum of \$7,900,000 expenditure the state is receiving an income, the sum of \$400,000, or less than 4 percent interest, and, Whereas, the road is worth fully \$8,000,000 and its sale will realize the money to pay that amount of the public debt of \$7,900,000, leaving a balance of only \$100,000, and saving the people annually the difference between the present interest of \$28,000 from the state road and the interest of \$200,000 on the \$8,000,000 of debt that the proceeds of said sale would pay off, said difference amounting to \$200,000 of annual interest; and, Whereas, it would seem to be for the interest of the state to sell the state road and liquidate the public indebtedness.

Be it therefore resolved by the senate and house of representatives. That a joint committee of six members, three from each house, be and they are appointed to investigate and report to the general assembly whether it will be to the public interest to sell the Western and Atlantic railroad, and if so, what its value and when and how it could be sold to most advantage.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to redistrict the state. Mr. Fite, of Bartow, resumed his argument and spoke in favor of the minority report, which had been proposed by Mr. Wright, of Washington. So far as his district was concerned the bill left it the same. He took a broader view of the question and wanted the bill which would be best for the entire state and preserve the democratic principle most intact in its present condition. No man should vote. No man should vote for the senate bill merely because a majority reported in favor of it. The house ought to take the best bill offered to it.

The speaker found fault with almost one of the districts proposed in the senate bill except the ninth and seventh, which are the same in both bills. The minority report offered a bill which keeps the democratic party in better control of the state. It associates colored people more naturally together. The other bill separates counties which have long been familiar with each other and throws together counties which know nothing of each other. The bill proposed by the majority would break up the counties which have long been familiar with each other and throws together counties which know nothing of each other.

Mr. Gary, of Richmond, said that the gentleman had based his argument on false premises. His chief concern seemed to be for the colored people. As a white man he could not sympathize with the colored people. He thought that the colored people should be taken care of by the state, but he did not believe that district was in danger. He was frank to say that he wanted to make his district democratic if he could. He thought that the district was in danger. He was frank to say that he wanted to make his district democratic if he could.

Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, moved to recommit the bill to the redistricting committee with two members added from each congressional district. He said a great deal of stress had been laid on the fact that the committee had reported almost unanimously in favor of the bill. Still it was very evident that there was general objection to the bill. In a state with 90,000 white majority were presented with a bill which gives the colored people a majority in seven of ten districts. The bill tried too hard to make pretty shaped districts. He had rather start at the mountains and link counties together to the seaboard to make ten reliable democratic districts. The eighth district is left in the bill with negroes in majority at one end and independent at the other.

Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, said he appreciated the sentiment of the gentleman from Bartow in trying to arrange all the districts in the state so that they would be democratic. A man ought to look beyond the limits of his own district. His heart went beyond his own district to the people of the tenth, burdened with a republican majority. In that district was the county of his native place. He first saw the light. There he bathed his limbs in the waters of his rippling brooks. No man should say to him that he should not feel a deep interest in that district. The gentleman from Richmond was the sponsor of the tenth district, but he was standing sponsor for men older than he was. There are many evils in the majority bill. It ought to go to a larger committee, for in a multitude of counsels there is wisdom. [Applause.]

Mr. Griffith, of Oconee, said he merely wanted to state some facts concerning the bill. There was not a member of the committee from the present eighth district. Every member of this house from the eighth district is opposed to this bill. He had with united voice that you change this bill. Will you disregard this petition. I know what my people want. I am no lawyer. I have no political ambition, but I bring to you a petition from the people of the eighth district, and I trust you will not disregard it. [Applause.]

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, said that the protest of the gentleman from Oconee was entitled to the same respect. It is impossible to make ten districts that will please everybody. Mr. Johnston of Baldwin—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question? The speaker—Does the gentleman yield? Mr. Harris—I yield to that gentleman. Mr. Harris—I decline to ask the question. Mr. Johnston said he had carefully studied the arrangement of the districts under the majority bill, and found that there is no danger in any of the districts complained of. In the eighth and the tenth districts, those over which there is most alarm, you may take the highest republican vote since 1872 and the lowest democratic vote since that time in electoral college and still if these districts are not democratic by more than 1,000 majority I will vote against this bill. I say to the gentleman from Bartow that if he will let us alone when the tocsin is sounded the people of the middle and southern Georgia will not be found wanting. The bowels of compassion of the gentleman from Hancock are moved with compassion over the impending ruin of the children of the state. He sympathize with him but I am sure his apprehensions are not well grounded. The speaker showed that the counties in the districts complained of had gone regularly democratic. If they do not continue to go that way it will be the fault of the democracy.

Mr. Palmer, the governor's secretary, appeared and announced that the governor had approved and signed the following acts: To incorporate the town of Ellijay. To incorporate the town Dawsonville. To amend section 4327 relating to carrying concealed weapons. To purchase 2,500 copies of the Georgia Form book. To prohibit sale of liquor within two miles of Round Oak church in Jones county. To amend section 4181 of the code prescribing the bill for filing and serving bills in equity from 25 to 15 days. Also, the resolution to discontinue the suit against the lessees of the State road.

The time was extended to one o'clock by a motion of Mr. Huley, of Eufaula. Mr. Harris said it would be impossible to frame a bill which would please everybody. Mr. McGreggor, of Warren, obtained the floor. Mr. Jordan, of Hancock, moved that the house adjourn to nine o'clock to-morrow when it adjourn.

Mr. Eason, of Telfair, moved to lay the motion to recommit on the table. Mr. McGreggor—I have never yet yielded the floor, and I shall make my first remark in reference to the motion to table. I know there is a deep seated purpose to stifle an honest expression of honest opinion. Mr. Pendleton of Lowndes—How did you find that out? [Laughter.]

Whereas, the bonded debt of Georgia is \$9,471,135 and the annual interest \$600,440 or an average interest of 6 1/2 percent per annum; and, Whereas, the Western and Atlantic railroad cost originally \$4,400,000 and the further sum of \$1,000,000 to be renewed it

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### INCORPORATED AND GOVERNED BY A

board of trustees. A thorough and practical course of instruction. A full corps of able and experienced professors. Strict discipline. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. New and magnificent buildings in the course of erection. Large and beautiful suburban grounds adjoining one of the loveliest parks in the south. The school is thoroughly equipped in every respect. Session begins October 5th. Catalogue with full particulars sent on application.

### ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PREPARED BY A. N. WINDSOR, with Preparatory & Business schools for Boys.

### WARREN & AXSON, COTTON FACTORS.

Successors to J. W. Lathrop & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS 55 Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

### BURKETT'S COCAINE.

Softens the hair when harsh and dry. Soothes the irritated scalp. Affords the richest luxury. Prevents the hair from falling off. Promotes its healthy, vigorous growth.

### WOODBERRY, MO.—REV. W. J. JOHNSON SAYS:

"I have never known a man who has been a splendid investigator."

Some of the Ohio prohibitionists join hands with the whisky sellers in denouncing the Soc. Law.



4  
**THE CONSTITUTION,**  
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month in advance for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

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ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to  
**THE CONSTITUTION,**  
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 18, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, fair weather, winds mostly easterly, rising, followed by falling, barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

One victim has fallen to yellow fever at the Pensacola navy yard, and three more are in the hospital.

The hangman was busy yesterday, having had subjects in Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas and Texas.

The drought in Galveston has become so severe that restaurants have closed up until rains come to furnish water.

The frequency of the popular risings in Hungary against the Jews, is a serious cause of trouble to the Christian government.

The Savannah News estimates that the cotton crop of the country contiguous to that section has suffered a loss of fifty per cent.

The failure of Alexander & Tossing, in Chicago, and of their indorsing house in New York, is announced. The liabilities of the Chicago house are \$250,000.

The telegraphers' strike is ended, and once more is demonstrated the fact that each man had better manage his own business himself, and not through a reckless agency.

Mr. JORDAN, of Hancock, has introduced a resolution looking to the sale of the Western and Atlantic road, not, however, to interfere with the term of the existing lease.

DR. HAYGOOD's speech, delivered at Chattanooga yesterday, was, if anything, more advanced than his Montague speech, which has met with so much criticism from the press of the state.

In several counties in north Georgia, there is a tendency to seek homes in the west. After a year's experience among strangers and in adversity, they will return to Georgia wiser citizens.

The authorities should be upheld in their efforts to suppress immoral literature. No agency is so dangerous to the minds of the young as the seductive pictures and the vile reading furnished by some New York publishers.

The entry of Bonanza Mackey into telegraphic circles, as leading director of the postal company, may mean a serious rivalry of the Western Union. Mackey has a chance to win laurels by curbing the designs of Gould and his minions.

THERE are sometimes evidences of hope for the colored people of the south, which would induce patriotic men to wish them well. The refusal of the negroes of Columbus to respond to Fred Douglass's call for a convention, where all the colored political deadbeats might meet and conspire, was a wise step, and one worthy of imitation all over Georgia.

FRANK SMITH has planted his flag in Andersonville. The act was creditable to his heart and to the people who did not forget their brave dead. A good work remains, however, for Mr. Smith yet to do. That is to go north and disabuse the minds of his miracle-loving friends of the delusion that a providential spring broke out in Andersonville prison. The northern people ought not to be duped that way.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.  
It would seem to be rather early in the race for candidates to be announcing themselves for the election fifteen months hence, before the present incumbents are half through their work. But it is the fate of politics that while the incumbent is attending to his duties at the capital, his fences at home are pulled down so that repairing is necessary.

The fourteenth senatorial district, represented by Hon. Lucius M. Lamar, has already opened the canvass, and the relative merits of the various candidates are being vigorously discussed. The last issue of the Hawkinsville News, contains announcements of the candidacy of Hon. Charles Harvey, present tax collector of Wilcox county, and Hon. S. D. Fuller, present representative from the same county, as men every way qualified to be one of the grave and revered forty-four who stand between the house and governor.

As the present session draws to a close, it is to be presumed that the question of "Who next?" will spring into importance in every county in the state.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.  
The strike of the telegraph operators is practically over. Indeed, it collapsed the first week, and nothing but the well-founded prejudices of the public against the great telegraphic monopoly controlled by Jay Gould gave it any vitality whatever. The monopoly is a very odious one in every respect, but even this fact has not given the strikers sufficient strength to hold out.

The strike was a very foolish one to begin with. If the attitude of the operators themselves is to be received as evidence they had no real grievance, otherwise a large majority of the telegraphers would have been engaged in the strike, and the Western Union would have been seriously crippled. As it is, the company has had operators enough at the important business centers to handle all the business offering.

The real secret of the strike seems to be that the assessments made upon the individual members of the brotherhood had reached a considerable sum, and about the only way to dispose of it was to order a strike. There are men in every city in the United States who are engaged in this assessment business,

and when any considerable sum of money is accumulated a strike is always in order. Under such circumstances, it is useless to inquire what becomes of the money. There is a strike, the money goes, and that is the end of it. This is certainly the end of it, so far as the telegraphers are concerned, and at last accounts their representatives were calling upon the general superintendent and asking if they would be taken back.

It will be seen that the position of the strikers is not by any means a pleasant one, and it would have been a great deal better if each operator, exercising a little personal independence, had judged for himself whether it was right and proper that he should give up his situation and place himself in the attitude of antagonism to the employer furnishing him the opportunity of earning a living. Instead of this, however, as in all strikes, the operators allowed a head centre—a grand tyrant, so to speak—to decide all these questions for them. So far as the strike is concerned, therefore, the operators have simply allowed themselves to be used by the man who practically controls the brotherhood.

The success of a strike depends upon whether a certain number of men engaged in the same business will allow their individuality to be wiped out. The relations of one man to an employer are not the relations of another man and never can be. These relations cannot be pooled. Moreover, the principle upon which strikes are based is radically wrong and can never receive the sympathy of that portion of the public whose sympathy is worth anything. An army of experts has no more rights than the humblest ditcher that terraces a hillside. An employer worth a million bears precisely the same relations to his employees as an employer worth a dollar bears to the man he hires. Self-interest is at the bottom of all of it, but the self-interest of the employed has no more rights than the self-interest of the employer.

For our part, we are very sorry that the young men who compose the brotherhood of telegraphers have allowed themselves to be placed in a position which must necessarily entail considerable embarrassment, if not suffering upon those dependent upon them. We trust, however, that the outcome of the strike will convince other laborers and working-men that nothing beneficial can result from a system which, to succeed, must destroy the rights of the individual.

THE RESULTS OF CARELESSNESS.  
Upon more than one occasion THE CONSTITUTION has rather sharply criticized the carelessness which our farmers display in preparing their cotton for market. In the first place it is picked without any system. In other words, storm-cotton and clean cotton are weighed in the same basket, emptied in the same pile and run through the gin together. Even when an attempt is made to separate the stained cotton from the clean, it is generally frustrated by the general carelessness of those who have charge of the staple after it is placed in the gin-house. It is not only carelessly ginned, but it is carelessly packed, and then, as a general thing, it is not carried to market at once the bale is allowed to lie on the ground and take the weather. Even if it is carried to the market promptly it is generally dumped upon the ground at the railroad station, and so, in one way and another, a large share of the planter's profits are dissipated.

Now, nothing is more notorious than the fact that cotton is a great absorber of sand and dirt, and the carelessness of our planters is so phenomenal that, in addition to the tare of twenty-five pounds exacted by the English buyers, the price of American cotton in England has been affected one-half cent a pound as compared with cotton grown in India. Perhaps some of our self-satisfied farmers will be inclined to pass this statement lightly. But it is a very serious matter—more serious than we can explain here without seeming to exaggerate.

We have no doubt the carelessness will continue, and under its operations the cotton crop of India, which is under rigid inspection, heavy penalties being the result of adulteration, will gradually increase until the American staple will compete with that of Egypt only. What do our farmers propose to do about it?

The esteemed Cincinnati Enquirer is afraid that Atlanta is taking on too much of the loss of a single hotel, and begs her to brace up. The Enquirer forgets, perhaps, that the breakfast room of the Kimball hotel accommodates as large an audience of western drummers as the Music Hall.

A LEADING citizen of the United States has written an article claiming that the whisky distillers at the soda fountains is not the best in the world. This communication has been unsuccessfully offered to a great many northern and western papers.

We observe that Editor John McLean has ceased paying the salary of Charles Foster's favorite spy, Jayhawk's occupation is about gone. We cordially congratulate Editor McLean on his remarkable enterprise in turning loose a good thing.

Was it General Sir Charles Balfour, of England, who recently knocked a professional pugilist out of time? And will this noble Briton accept an engagement to put up his hands with the humble but cultured Mr. Sullivan, of Boston?

It is true, as we have reason to believe, that M. Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, is about to assume control of things in order to prevent the confusion incident to elections, the whole country will breathe free.

THE CHICAGO TELEGRAM of the 10th instant, is a semi-centennial number. It is illustrated with representations of Chicago at various stages of the city's existence. The number is a very interesting one.

The attention of the legislature is called to the alarming fact that the various municipalities of the state take dogs as property and tax them accordingly. Is there no remedy for this villainous state of affairs?

EDITOR GORHAM admits that there is a postal union between the north and the south. This being the case, Editor Gorman should dry his eyes and accommodate his nervous system to the inevitable.

THIS is not 1873. The probability is that the bottom can fall out of Wall street and the general public never know the difference.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND is camping out in the woods. This, it seems to us, is getting very close to the presidency.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR at the Dorsey banquet: "I don't think we had better go into the minute details of the campaign."

TENNESSEE had one dog law and now wants another. Tennessee, however, has never had a Georgia legislature.

We observe from our esteemed exchanges that the man who narrowly escaped a sad fate in the ruins of the Kimball house is becoming as numerous as the sands on the seashore.

A CINCINNATI paper alludes to "out west." Are there deeper depths. Is there any spot west of west?

APPARENTLY Editor Watkinson has come to the conclusion that there is room for McDonald to grow.

FORAKER to Hooley: "I'm Mr. Foster's little boy; whose little boy are you?"

POLITICAL NOTES.  
THE Parnell testimonial fund has reached the total sum of £20,000.

SHERIFF CLARK, of Boston, will not accept a renomination. During his twenty-eight years' office only one prisoner intrusted to his custody has escaped from the jail.

GOVERNOR STONEMAN has declared the 24th instant a legal holiday in California. On that day the corner stone of the Garfield monument in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, will be laid.

THE women of Boston seem to be losing what little interest they at first took in exercising the inestimable "right" of voting. Only forty of them have thus far taken the opportunity to be seated for a poll day.

GENERAL ROBERTSON and LeGrange, of California, are visiting Boston in the interest of the proposed statue to Thomas Jefferson; but they belong to the democratic national committee and have an eye toward politics.

MS. FORSTER's question whether persons who had been her majesty's subjects had or had not been reduced to slavery by the banns seems to excite the British mind. But Mr. Gladstone's answer is not in the least ambiguous. He says the question is apparently still more exciting.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.  
SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, has gone to Alaska.

MR. JOHN G. WHITTIER is now at his residence on Friend street, Amesbury, Mass.

MRS. CHARLES S. SUTROX, widow of General Tom Thumb, is at Ocean Grove, N. J.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE sailed by the Celtic from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

THE marquis of Lorne will preside at the festival of the Scottish corporation to be held in Aberdeen, Scotland, on St. Andrew's day.

PRESIDENT MARCO A. SOTO, of the republic of Honduras, received at Chicago, Monday night, intelligence of the serious illness of his wife at San Francisco, and immediately started for that place.

THE Indian Statesman says that Miss Kadambee Rose, who obtained a bachelor of arts degree and was lately elected to the position of admitted student in the California medical college, Mrs. Gangooly is one of the few native ladies who have entered a quality for female doctors.

MR. VANDERBILT, the millionaire, has tipped the college students, who are serving as waiters at a hotel in the White mountains, very heavily. During his residence in the hotel he was pleased with the fine department of the students, and when he left on Monday he gave the proprietor \$2,000 to be distributed among the young men. Mr. Vanderbilt also "beat the record" in a drive along the Mt. Washington carriage road.

THE prince of Hohenlohe, of Germany; the earl of Latham and Lord Elphinstone, of England, arrived at Montreal yesterday, and intended to visit the United States to collect in the German Colonization company, and he is going to examine the country with a view of taking land. Lord Elphinstone is a ranchman in the north-west, and Lord Elphinstone is president of the Northwest Land company.

THE king of Corea is a young man, with a frank, prepossessing face, slight of build and smaller than most of his subjects. At the presentation of the United States Minister Fote he wore a winged cap, very much like the caps of his ministers; his dress consisted of a single garment of bright red silk, with four corners, is a national wear, and he wore a waist it was secured by a belt of crimson and gold. On each shoulder and on the breast were large dragons in heavy embroidery.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.  
GOOD reports from the cotton crop of Texas. EFUECLA, Ala., has a race track about completed.

TWENTY-FOUR ounce tomato is what Ashland, Ky., can do.

CORN crops are reported as looking well throughout East Tennessee.

GALVESTON, Texas, is to have a butterine factory—amount \$150,000.

THERE are up to date seventy-three entries to the Bourbon, Ky., fair trot.

A FIVE foot cucumber is the production of an Elizabethan, Ky., garden.

COOSA furnace, at Gadsden, Ala., made ten tons of iron at one cast, Sunday.

SAW mills about Ocala, Fla., have to run night and day to supply demand.

ABOUT \$200,000 is annually expended by Florida for education and schools.

FORTY-NINE children under three years of age died in Chattanooga last month.

MIDDLE Florida fruit growers association will meet at Tallahassee on the 21st inst.

MR. H. C. MAXWELL, near Ebenezer, Tenn., has netted \$165 from one acre of Concord grapes.

GENERAL ABE SAWYER, of Key West, Fla., is 32 inches high, 19 years old and weighs 37 pounds.

A LIVE snake 12 inches long, without eyes was found imbedded in a solid rock in Dewitt county, Texas.

FROM A Prince Albert vine Mrs. Albert Severin, of Chattanooga, has gathered 2.9 pounds of grapes this season.

A DAVIES county, Ky., violin, made from a bass fiddle about years ago, is to be sent to the Louisville exposition.

A DEMOCRATIC newspaper in Kentucky announces its platform as a "tariff for revenue and whisky for snake bite only."

KEY WEST has a religious paper in Spanish. Rev. E. B. Somellon, pastor of the Cuban Methodist church at that place is the publisher.

THE WAR HORSE of General Stonewall Jackson, some twenty-five years old, is on a farm near Morrison farm, near Charlotte, N. C., receiving the best care.

LOUISVILLE, KY., COMMERCIAL: "Yesterday a Henry T. Clark farm, living near Louisville, was passing through his farm, accompanied by two dogs, he was attracted by the peculiar movements of the dogs to a large mossy water snake. The snake was coiled in the grass with a whole colony of young snakes. The number of sixty-nine. As soon as the snakes saw their natural enemies the old one opened her mouth and the young ones all ran down her throat. Fearing for the mother's life at swallowing the whole household of young ones, the farmer collected his wife and the mother snake, and at the same time destroying the little ones. The snake measured four feet six inches in length, and three inches in diameter at the largest part."

SPARKS FROM THE FIRE.  
From the Belton Georgian.

There will be a new Kimball house built, if Bob Toombs has it to build.

From the Eastman Times.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, with its characteristic enterprise, sent out a sheet on Monday last to its subscribers giving full particulars of the burning of the Kimball house.

From the Louisville News.

When Master Lamar Sinquefeld heard of his father's fall by fire, he wrote his father a letter of sympathy. We saw the letter and it is a credit to his heart and head.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Atlanta is taking on more over the loss of a single hotel by fire than a city of her pretensions should over the destruction of half the town. Atlanta must brace up. We are in moral fear that some one will refer to our great southern sister as a country town. Then our heart would be broken.

From the Covington Enterprise.

The fire is a serious loss to Atlanta, and we sympathize with the sufferers. The term of the insurance company completed this morning, and was released from prison. He came at once to this city, and proceeded to the office of his paper, where he received the congratulations of a number of friends.

Prospects of the Crop.  
SAVANNAH, August 17.—Special reports to the Morning News from forty counties in the cotton belt of Georgia and Florida continue. Complaints concerning the drought, rust, worms and caterpillars are numerous. The general tenor of the reports is a falling off in the year's yield as compared with that of last year of between thirty and fifty per cent. Picking has commenced in some sections, and will be general before September 1st. Labor continues as a rule fairly plentiful and of medium quality.

Devoy's Release.  
NEW YORK, August 17.—John Devoy, editor of the Irish Nation, who was sentenced to six days' imprisonment in the penitentiary for libeling August Belmont, completed his term this morning, and was released from prison. He came at once to this city, and proceeded to the office of his paper, where he received the congratulations of a number of friends.

THE DAY'S SPORTS.  
At Saratoga, on Monmouth Park, and Brighton Beach.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 17.—The first race, three quarters of a mile, Brad first, W. P. Burch second, and Vava third. Time 1:15 1/2.

THE second race, mile heats, the first heat was won by Capias; Rosaline second and Jim Nelson third. Time 1:45.

THE third race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fourth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE seventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE eighth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE ninth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE tenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE eleventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twelfth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirteenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fourteenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifteenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixteenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE seventeenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE eighteenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE nineteenth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twentieth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-first race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-second race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-third race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-fourth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-fifth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-sixth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-seventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-eighth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE twenty-ninth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirtieth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-first race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-second race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-third race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-fourth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-fifth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-sixth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-seventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-eighth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE thirty-ninth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fortieth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-first race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-second race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-third race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-fourth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-fifth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-sixth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-seventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-eighth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE forty-ninth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fiftieth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-first race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-second race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-third race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-fourth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-fifth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-sixth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-seventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-eighth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE fifty-ninth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixtieth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-first race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-second race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-third race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-fourth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-fifth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-sixth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-seventh race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-eighth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE sixty-ninth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE seventieth race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.

THE seventy-first race, mile and a quarter, Owen Rowland first, Harold second, and Jim Nelson third. Time 2:12 1/2.











## THROUGH THE CITY.

## A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The City Council will meet in regular session next Monday night.

The city council and the park commission went out to the Grant park yesterday evening in a body.

The dog wagon is doing good service. Nearly every day a dozen worthless curs are caged.

Stationhouse Keeper Fouts is quite ill at his home. Officer Moon is attending to the duties during Mr. Fouts's absence.

The recorder's court was well attended yesterday morning and nearly \$50 in fines were gathered in besides several recruits were given the chains.

The residence of Mr. T. C. Fort, on Jenkins street, was entered by burglars night before last and about \$50 worth of wearing apparel was stolen.

Charlie Long, a small white boy whose home is on Haynes street, was thrown from a mule yesterday near his home and sustained a fracture of his right arm.

Hattie Bell was arrested yesterday for larceny. The complainant, Mr. Griffin, who resides on Formwalt street, alleges that the accused stole a breast-pin from his home a few days ago.

The chicken coop in the rear of Mr. Samuel Bedford's residence on Heyden street was pilfered by thieves night before last. About a dozen fine chickens and two turkeys were stolen.

Chief Connolly has issued an order, directing a copy of the same to the superintendent of each road running into Atlanta, directing engineers to abandon the habit of blowing their locomotive whistles inside the city limits.

Mr. Clem Howard, of Cobb county, was in the city yesterday searching for a mule which was stolen from his place Sunday night last. Mr. Howard traced the mule and the thief, who is a young white man, to Atlanta. The mule is a black mare about twelve years of age.

The Atlanta chess and checkers club will be organized this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the library. All those who have signed the roll and others who are desirous of joining the club are requested to be present. Officers will be chosen and other important business transacted.

**THE LIBRARY ANNIVERSARY.**  
The programme for the entertainment, which comes off Monday night, at DeLoe's.

The anniversary entertainment of the Young Men's Library association will occur at DeLoe's opera house Monday night. Yesterday several young orators contested for speakers' places before a committee appointed to select the best three. The contest occurred at the opera house, and resulted in the following selections: Pryor Mynatt, whose subject is "Vindication from Treason," T. H. Austin, whose selection is, "How the Old Hero Won the Race," Albert Boylston will speak "The Color Bearer."

The programme as arranged for Monday night is as follows:

1. Overture—By the juvenile orchestra, under direction of Professor Wynn.
2. Address—By President Harmon.
3. Selection—By the juvenile orchestra.
4. Prize declaration.
5. Piano solo—Miss Emma Hahn—"Polonaise No. 2." Liszt.
6. Oration—By Hon. Emory Speer.
7. Vocal solo, Infante—Mrs. Ota C. Frank.
8. Awarding of prizes by Peter King.

The entertainment will begin at eight o'clock and there will be no charge for admission. The public will be invited to turn out in full force. The juvenile orchestra is composed of seven little boys and girls, who play with remarkable ability. It will be worth the trouble to attend, and the library, would be under obligations for any flowers sent to the library with which to decorate the stage.

**OBSCENE LITERATURE.**  
The Agent of The Police Gazette Arrested and Put in Jail.

Two or three years ago the legislature of Georgia passed an act prohibiting the sale and circulation within the state of Georgia of the Police News and Police Gazette. That act was based upon the immoral tendencies of the publications. There is also a section in the city code which prohibits the distribution for any consideration of any obscene or immoral literature within the city of Atlanta and on yesterday both of these laws were for the first time brought into use in Atlanta.

Just before the Kimball house fire Mr. W. Montross, the traveling agent for the Police Gazette, reached Atlanta and registered at the Kimball. He brought with him an unlimited number of copies of his paper. On the bottom of the first page of each copy was painted in red ink, "sample copy," but with the fire his stock disappeared. Then Mr. Montross ordered a new supply and day before yesterday he hired two boys, who were armed in full police uniform, and began distributing the sample copies. To every person he met Mr. Montross gave a copy. He worked faithfully, and within a few days he would have had copies of his papers all over the city. This distribution, however, was called to Chief Connolly's attention, and yesterday he caused the arrest of Mr. Montross, charging him with violating the two sections of the law. Mr. Montross did not disturb him at all, and within a few minutes after his arrest he gave bond before a justice. He is a young man of good appearance. He is shrewd and knows his business, and within two days has put more copies of the Gazette in the hands of Atlanta people than there has ever before been combined. He declares that his publication does not come within the meaning of the act, and that the court will decide after examining the files of his papers. The state law mentions the paper by name.

**THE DEFOUR MURDER.**  
A Card From Mr. Frank L. Harison on Certain Statements Made.

Editors CONSTITUTION.—In your issue of the 15th instant, under the head of "The Birds in Jail," some statements were made about two parties charged with the murder of Mr. Defour and his wife, which I desire to correct. It is said the article above referred to, that Brown, one of the accused, made up his mind about two weeks ago to talk about the charges against him, but just as he began his narrative Mr. Frank Harison, the attorney who is conducting the defense, put in his appearance causing the prisoner to relapse into silence. And that since that visit of Mr. Harison neither Brown nor Savinger will converse upon the topic which concerns them so much. I will state in answer to the above that some two or three days after "the singing and praying" referred to, I called at the jail to see Brown and Savinger, and was told by the parties in charge that my clients had been singing and praying a few days before my visit. I went to their cells, and was told by Savinger that God had been with him a day or two before, and that during the time Mr. Clem Green called to see him and talked with him, but that he would not tell him what God had told him. I did not happen in at the time stated, nor did I by my presence, or by word cause them to desist from any statement they wished to make. If ever either one of them began a "narrative" about the murder, except to deny the charge against them, I never visited them but once with any one, and that time Colonel Sam White was with me. I am sure they were not "singing and praying" then. That they wanted to talk and I "happened in and stopped them" is incorrect.

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McBRIDE & CO.

## LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the public my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks and the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKETT,  
5 Whitehall Street.

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton—Midland uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 8 1/4; New York at 10 1/4; in Atlanta at 9 1/4.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office, Signal Corps U. S. A.  
U. S. Capitol House, August 17, 10:31, P. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Wind. | Direction. | Force. | Relative. | Weather. |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Atlanta.         | 30.13      | 75           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Augusta.         | 30.16      | 72           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Galveston.       | 30.18      | 72           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Indianapolis.    | 30.01      | 81           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Key West.        | 30.06      | 82           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Mobile.          | 30.07      | 81           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Montgomery.      | 30.10      | 78           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| New Orleans.     | 30.06      | 78           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Pensacola.       | 30.08      | 77           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Philadelphia.    | 30.09      | 76           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| Savannah.        | 30.04      | 75           | N.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |

### LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

| Time of observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Wind. | Direction. | Force. | Relative. | Weather. |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 6:31 a. m.           | 30.11      | 68           | N.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| 10:31 a. m.          | 30.12      | 70           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| 2:31 p. m.           | 30.09      | 79           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |
| 10:31 p. m.          | 30.09      | 79           | E.    | Light      | 00     | Clear.    | Clear.   |

Mean daily barometer 30.10; maximum thermometer 81.0; minimum thermometer 68.0; total rainfall 0.0.

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p. m.—Local time.

| Atlanta District. | Max. | Min. | Bar.  | Rel. |
|-------------------|------|------|-------|------|
| Atlanta.          | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Sparksburg.       | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Toccoa.           | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Galveston.        | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Dallas.           | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Calhoun.          | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Cartersville.     | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| West Point.       | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Newman.           | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |
| Griffin.          | 81   | 66   | 30.13 | 00   |

DISTRICTS.

| DISTRICTS.         | AVERAGE. |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1 Wilmington.      | 83       |
| 2 Charleston.      | 83       |
| 3 Augusta.         | 83       |
| 4 Savannah.        | 83       |
| 5 Atlanta.         | 83       |
| 6 Montgomery.      | 83       |
| 7 Mobile.          | 83       |
| 8 New Orleans.     | 83       |
| 9 Galveston.       | 83       |
| 10 Vicksburg.      | 83       |
| 11 Little Rock.    | 83       |
| 12 Memphis.        | 83       |
| Mean of Districts. | 83.71    |

## POINTS

About the new improved Atlanta Watch.

**1** The best mechanical construction, embodying principles that will produce the most accurate time, with the smallest amount of friction, and securing a watch that will run from 36 to 48 hours instead of 36 to 48.

**2** Substantial in all its parts, so that it will stand the roughest use, and is particularly adapted for railroad and all other purposes where utmost accuracy is necessary and hardest wear is given.

**3** The best protected against dust and cinders of railroad trains, having around each movement a special dust-excluding band for that purpose.

**4** It has new improvements that can only be found upon our watch, and in this particular make superior to the old style watch as the breech-loading gun is more desirable than the old "first and steel."

**5** By the use of our new Patent Regulator the watch can be quickly and accurately regulated, and by the means of which we have secured such remarkable results in time-keeping as is certified to by 300 names which we have on file.

**6** The Factory being here at home, should an accident occur to any part, a duplicate of that part can be supplied immediately and the watch put running again in thirty minutes.

**7** Every watch is fully guaranteed by a responsible home establishment, and the prices are very low for first-class time-pieces.

Call and examine, or send for our descriptive Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.

Factory and Salesroom 31 Whitehall Street.

ALMOST SOLD OUT.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

W. J. WILLINGHAM.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Andrew E. Moynell and family are at Major Moynell's.

Rev. Mr. Beckwith will preach at St. Luke's Sunday, 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Dr. T. R. Kendall has returned to the city and will occupy the pulpit at Trinity, Sunday.

Mr. R. T. Barrett, who has been quite sick is better. He has had a quite severe attack of typhoid fever.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton, the able editor of the Christian Index, published in this city, is here for the purpose of arranging for a grand music festival in October next.

Mr. Lorenzo Jones, the sixteen-year-old brother of Mr. W. O. Jones, has gone to Louisville, New Mexico, to accept a most flattering place in the hardware house of Messrs. C. & C. Jones was for quite awhile with Beck & Co., in this city and has a host of friends who will be pleased to know of his success in the west.

## CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! NOW IN TRANSIT.

AND WILL BE RECEIVED THIS WEEK THE LARGEST STOCK OF

## CARPETS, ALL GRADES,

Ever shown in any southern store. Mr. Chamberlin has been engaged buying these goods the past three weeks, and the choicest designs and latest production of the Carpet trade has been secured. Our arrangements have been made in this department so that our

PRICES WILL BE BEYOND COMPETITION. DON'T FAIL TO LOOK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

## CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

### VIEWS OF THE KIMBALL

WHILE IN FLAMES

On Exhibition at

PITCHFORD'S,

NO. 28 WHITEHALL STREET.

Also, Special Paintings by all the city artists.

1849 ESTABLISHED 1849

LYNCH & LESTER

SUCCESSORS TO

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Blank Books and Office Supplies a Specialty.

F. L. FREYER,

The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments.

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low.

Thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet.

Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired.

Call and get the best instruments for the least money.

Fullly warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail.

Address: F. L. FREYER,

27 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

1 BUNDLE NO. 2 SHINGLES.

W. J. WILLINGHAM.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA.

AUGUST 14th, 1883.

IT APPEARS FROM THE DOCKET OF THE

Supreme Court of Georgia for the September

Term, 1883, that the order of circuits with the num-

ber of cases from each county, and from the City

Courts, is as follows:

Cherokee 2, Cobb 4, Forsyth 1, Milton 1.

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.

Rabun 1, Lumpkin 6, Habersham 2, Hall 2.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Clarke 1, Franklin 2, Gilmer 2, Jackson 1, Oconee 2, Walton 3, City Court of Clarke county 4.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

Dodge 2.

OCCURRING CIRCUIT.

Dodge 3 (1 continued), Dooly 1, Twiggs 1 (continued).

ALBUQUERQUE CIRCUIT.

Baker 3, Calhoun 4, Decatur 4, Dougherty 12, Mitchell 2, Worth 1.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lee 3, Macon 7, Schley 3, Sumter 16, Stewart 1.

PATULA CIRCUIT.

Clay 2, Early 5, Randolph 3, Terrell 4.

CHATTANOOGA CIRCUIT.

Chattahoochee 1, Marion 5, Muscogee 15, Talbot 2, Taylor 2.

MACON CIRCUIT.

Bibb 19, Crawford 8, Houston 7.

PLANT CIRCUIT.

Butts 1, Henry 2, Monroe 2 (2 continued), Newton 3 (1 continued), Pike 3 (3 continued), Rockdale 2, Spalding 3, Upson 3.

COWETA CIRCUIT.

Campbell 3, Coweta 6 (1 continued), Heard 1, Meriwether 2, Troup 3.

BOWIE CIRCUIT.

Floyd 2, Polk 1.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Bartow 7 (1 continued), Dade 9, Gordon 3, Murray 1, Whitfield 2 (1 continued).

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

Burke 5 (1 continued), Columbia 1, Richmond 15, City Court of Richmond county 1.

WILKES CIRCUIT.

Emanuel 1, Johnson 1, Scriven 3, Washington 2.

OCULGEE CIRCUIT.

Baldwin 1, Greene 1, Jasper 2, Jones 1, Morgan 1, Laurens 2.

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT.

Appling 1, Charlton 1, Glynn 3, Pierce 1, Ware 2.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Chatham 16 (1 continued), Liberty 2, McIntosh 6, City Court of Savannah 6.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Madison 1, Tallapoosa 1, Warren 3, Wilkes 3.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

DeKalb 3 (1 continued), Clayton 2 (1 continued), Fulton 35, City Court of Atlanta 7.

THE TELEGRAPH & MESSENGER, Columbus En-

quirer, Savannah News, Morning News, and Augusta

Chronicle and Constitutionalist are requested to

publish this notice once a week for two weeks, and

send their bills to this office.

Z. D. HARRISON,

Clerk Supreme Court of Ga.

Georgia, Fulton County—Bradford T. Dent and

Dean B. Wing, Complainants, and L. A. Con-

stant, Jr. vs. The Estate of William F. Teston,

deceased defendant. A bill of complaint for

discovery, relief, etc., in superior court, of

Fulton county filed 12th day of June, 1883, to

October term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT

neither the heirs, nor the legal representatives

of the estate of William F. Teston, deceased, reside

in the State of Georgia, it is upon motion of com-

plainants solicitor ordered that service of said bill

be effected upon the defendant estate of William F.

Teston, deceased, by publication in the Daily At-

lanta Constitution once a month for four months,

and that said defendants do appear at the next Oc-

tober term, 1883, of this court, then and there to

plead, answer or demur to the said bill. In open

court, 12th day of June, 1883.

JOHN D. STEWART,

Judge F. C. presiding.

HENRY R. TOMPKINS,

Complainants Solicitor.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPREME COURT OF

ATLANTA, 12th JUNE, 1883.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing or-

der for publication is a true extract from the min-

utes of the said superior court.

C. H. STRONG, C. C. & C.

Anna Charlotte Wickstrom vs. Carl E. Wickstrom—

Libel for Divorce in Fulton Superior Court, April

Term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE RE-

turn of the sheriff in the above stated case that

the defendant does not reside in said county, and

it further appearing that he does not reside in the

State, it is therefore ordered by the court that ser-

vice be perfected on the defendant by the publica-

tion of this order once a month for four months be-

fore the next term of this court in the Atlanta Con-

stitution, a newspaper published in Fulton

county, Georgia.

W. O. MITCHELL,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Su-

perior Court.

C. H. STRONG, C. C. & C.

## HIRSCH BROS

## GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

It is our custom every season to clear our counters, and to do this successfully we reduce the

prices on our goods.

ELEGANT DRESS SUITS,

STYLISH BUSINESS SUITS,

AND LIGHT SUMMER WEAR

AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We prefer giving the generous public the benefit of a reduction in prices now rather than carry the

goods over to next season.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS,

38 Whitehall Street

LIGHT SUMMER CLOTH-

ING in great variety and

very low figures. Also, at

No. 1 line fine Dress Suits.

CIRCULAR NO. 40

OFFICE OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSION,

ATLANTA, GA., August 16th, 1883.

JAMES M. SMITH,

CAMPBELL WALLACE, Commissioners.

JOINT RATES ON COTTON.

1st.—In accordance with circular No. 34, section 13,

joint rates on cotton between all stations of the

various roads owned, leased or operated by the

Central railroad will be no more than twenty (20)

per centum standard tariff, computed as required

in Rule One. No advance in rates now existing